ugho role over France." The Courier des Tists Unis in translating the speech, not daring be speech, not daring the speech, not daring to repeat even at second hand, so pointed a phrase cacerning the "cut-throat" in question, colly coverted it into the common place generality of "the crowned assassing of Europe." Thus we see that Mr. Bonaparte's censorship exheads even to New York, and that a base servility has possible here as in the immediate presence of that bloodstained and perjured adventurer at

We call attention to some curtous facts in our Cottle-Market Report for this week. Never bepre, since New-York was New-York, has the average price of beef cattle ranged so high as on the last market day. The average rate per lb paid for 137 head is given at 124c., and the esti-mated average weight at 7 cwt., which would make \$87 50 per head. This will be readily anderstood when it is noticed that large numbers sold at over \$100 each, and one whole drove at \$140 a bead.

The butcher that pays a price for cattle equal to 124c. a pound for the beef in the quarters, must sell it at prices that will average that rate. to enable him to make a sufficient profit out of the hide and tallow to guarantee him for his brouble and risk. This is very difficult to do. because he must sell the best pieces so high that few-in fact, no one-can afford to buy meat at such rates. The fear is that we have not yet seen the werst of these starvation prices.

Mutten, too, is equally high, and not a sheep is the City for sale. What are we to do? Shall we import meat, as we are importing eggs? It is certainly out of the question for families of limgetk. It is idle for consumers to complain of butchers. The difficulty is beyond their reach. We might recommend a vegetable diet, but unfuturately vegetables are higher than beef. Who can tell what we shall come to at the present rate of things ?

We have received a copy of The Democratic Adsocate, published at Lexington, Miss., forwarded to us by Mr. John Long, with his respects, for which we make our acknowledgments. Mr. Long is a gentleman whose name and existence THE TRIBUNE has been accused of having forged, and we are properly grateful for his kindness in spontaneously coming forward to relieve us from that imputation. The business to which Mr. Long derotes his talents and energies is that of training. keeping, and setting on bloodhounds, for the pursuit of negroes who exercise their natural and inallenable right of running away. His advertise ment is contained in that number of The Demo-tratic Advocate, bearing Mr. Long's own autograph, which it is now our happiness to possess. Mr. Long himself goes "hunting with the dogs. His lowest terms for catching a negro are \$25; but if the latter has weapons, or wounds or kills any of the canine brutes that pursue him, the charge is increased. If the "money is no; paid wat the time the negro bunted for is caught, he will be held bound for the money." Who de-nies that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave !

The Union declares, with fearless flerceness and typegraphical emphasis, that "in the whole wrange of monarchical nations, there is not one upaper or one man that dares to defend the princi uples of the American people." This is a deplorable state of things, no doubt, and very unfortunate for the monarchical nations; but on the other hand, it is equally true that in more then a dezen States of this great country, there is not ore paper or one man that dares to defend the principles of the American Declaration of Indeadence. Why will not The Union restrain its wrath at the monarche and aristocrats of Europe for a while, and thunder a little at the greater oppressors of the United States?

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION .- The Know Nothings were severely dealt with by the people of Philadel-phis at the Municipal Election on Tuesday. The Democrats and Reformers (Auti-Know-Nothing) have carried eight of the eleven Select Council elected, and have elected 38 of the Common Council, equally dividing that body between them and the Knowings. Mr. Sherry, the Anti-Know-Nothing esndidate for City Commissioner, is reported elected by 144 majority, while Mr. Hagert, the Whig and Kuow-Nothing candidate for City Treasurer, is said to be elected by 156 majority. The vote is said to be so close on these two offices that it will require the official count to decide who is chosen. The contest was spirited, and the result rather curious. The "Ameri" can" ticket carried nearly every Ward in the City electing nearly all the Select and Common Council, the City Commissioner, the City Treasurer, Prison Inspectors, Board of Health, School Directors, &c., in nearly every Ward. On Tuesday things were re-Versed again, and the "Americans" have been beaten in fourteen Wards out of the twenty four. Last June the Know-Nothing City ticket had 8,000 majority.

ESCAPE OF FUGITITE SLAVES .- Within the last forty-eight hours, a slave named S-, with his wife and children, who were proceeding from "the land "of Legree and the home of the slave," were helped forward in their journey by friends here, to " that "bourne whence no (colored) traveler returns " It is to be presumed that by the time your readers have seen this, they will be where the servant is free from

He stated that his former master was Major Hof Maryland near Baltimere, who still owns some not to set our hearts on "uncertain" riches, which often make to themselves wings, (take to their heels, literally.) and flee away. It is to be hoped, that in these days of Pugitive Slave and Nebraska bills, such important leacons will not be overlooked.

Under Ground Railroad Office Paterson, N. J. May 1, 1855.

THE DEATH-PENALTY - The Montreal Sun is in error as to the repeal of the law abelishing the Death-Penalty in Wisconsin. The project utterly failed. Wisconsin takes no step backward.

Wm. C. Young, Esq., has accepted the appoint ment as Superin endent of the western division of the

New-York Central Railroad, and entered upon his FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.

A man (unrecognized) was killed on Tuesday on the Boston and Albany Railroad, by the morning train from Boston, when three miles from Pittsfield. The victim was walking on the track aboad of the approaching train. The Engineer blew the whistle and suppored the man would get out of the way, but he beither attempted to do so nor even turned his head. He was struck by the locomotive and almost instantly killed.

ELOPEMENT .- A man by the name of Patrick Mul-ELOFEMENT.—A man by the name of Patrick Mul-rary eams into our office this afternoon, compleid-ing that his wife had eloped with one John Kennedy, from Laperte, on Wednesday last. Thinks they came on to this place, and perhaps went to Cleve-land. He describes Kennedy to be a man about 23 years of age, dressed in a light blue cost and blue pants. They each had a bundle of clotnes. Parties all Irish. He lost track of them at White Pigeon. [Foleds (O) Blate, April 28. THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

SANDT HOOK, May 2-11 o'clock P. M. We have as yet no tidings of the steamship Atgestions | Wirness-Is Mr. Branch the adviser, or outside lantic, now due from Liverpool. There is a light wird blowing from the South-West. The weather is Secretary?

BRANCH—I am Secretary.

Collider a short time sgo—a large black frunk, scaled, of which he account has ever been given?

WITHESS—[taking up his hat]—I object to the Secretary putting down there, separately and distinctly questions that I refuse to answer. I stated distinctly that I utterly refused to answer any questions on the part of this Committee. When you insert any answer, you insert a falsehood. [The Clerk had been accribing to witness, when silent, the words, "I refuse to answer."]

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE Wednesday, May 2, 1835. New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are to hand. The correspondent of The New-Orleans Bee, at Mex-ico, asserts that Santa Anna was so seriously ill that he was not expected to live, his malady being an affection of the head, causing a perfect stuper. The bad news from the South is supposed to have aggravated his rickness.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Wednesday, May 2, 1855.

The Deputy-Marshal of New York arrested Commit Fabens to-day, and has statted to New York with him. Fabens has not resigned the Consultable.

The Commissioner of Patents has issued to Mesars. Keller and Brown, Attorneys for the inventors, an extension of seven years of the patent of Davenport and Bridges's swinging-beam car for tracks.

It is rumored that Licutenant Beale, who attacked the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been appointed Mail-Agent between New-York and California

fornia
S. Yorke Atlee has been removed from the clerk-ship in the Sixth Auditor's Office, Treasury Depart-ment. The cause assigned for his removal is Know-Nothingism.

Nothingiam,
Secretary McCielland has issued a circular to the
Clerks of the Interior Department, prohibiting their
dealing in bounty land-warrants. One of the Clerks
indignantly says he don't know what right the Secretary has to prohibit their dealing in legitimate articles

LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT. LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 2, 1855.

The Legislature of this State met in this City this morning. The Senate was organized by the appointment of the Hon. James Babcock, of New Haven, President protem., and Orville H. Pistt, of Meriden, Cierk. The House was organized by the choice of Austin Baldwin, of Middle town, Speaker, and Francis E. Harrison, of New Haven, and Edwin B. Trumbull, of Norwich, Cierks. The two Houses meet in Convention to morrow morning, for the choice of Governor and other State Officers.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, Wedneslay, May 2, 1855.
In the House this afternoon, Gov. Gardner's veto
of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad bill was
sustained. The vote was: Yeas, 173; Nays, 139—23
short of the required two thirds. The molion to reconsider the bill will be acted on to morrow.

In the Senate, a resolution was in roduced, directing the Committee on Federal Relations to consider
and report what action should be taken by this Legislature for the protection of the rights of Massachusetts emigrants to Kansas against invasion and violence.

The Know Nething State Council, held in the Temple last evening, was largely attended, and the action decidedly Anti-Slavery. Governor Gardner and Henry Wilson are among the delegates chosen to the National Council in June next at Philadelphia.

A. B. Ely, Eq., made an Anti Slavery Know-Nothing speech, and strong Anti-Slavery resolutions were passed without a dissolving vote. Some who have been Hunkerish hitherto, admitted it was of no use longer to continue as, as the Order must take Anti-Slavery ground.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wedneaday, May 2, 1855.

Dr. George B. Wood, Jr., of Philadelphia, was elected Fresident of the Convention to day.

Nativille was recommended, by the Committee appointed on the subject, as the place for the meeting of the Convention next year; but their report not being unanimous, Detroit was selected by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

The delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor Conrad, at Independence Hall, at noon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N. B. Boston, Wednesday, Msy, 2, 1855.

A fire occurred in the ship yard of James Smith, at St. John, N. B., on Saturday last, destroying a new ship on the stocks and a large quantity of lumber. The ices is estimated at £24,000.

FIRE AT MON GOMERY, ALA MONTGOMERY, (Ala) May 1, 1855.
Winters's Iron Works and Mills were destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$100,000. Insurance \$60,000.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.
BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 2, 1855.
The Straits of Mackings are now open. The first propeller from Milwaukee for Saginaw, passed Detroit last night.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BRIGGS.

WITNESS—I decline answering any question put to
me by this Committee.
BRIGGS—What's your name?
WITNESS (throwing out a subposes which bore the
name of Timothy Webster)—That's the subposes I
received, Sir.
BRIGGS—Have you ever answered any questions
which have been put to you in your Station House in
regard to your nativity.
WITNESS—I refuse to answer, Sir.
BRIGGS—Of what country are you a native?
WITNESS—I positively decline answering any questions this Committee puts to me, Sir. I wish that
perfectly undergrood. Another performance of the Degberry Police Committee came off at their rooms in the City Hall year terday afternoon. The audience was much larger than on any previous occasion, and hugely appreciated the entertainment.

Wm Mackellar, Secretary to the Chief of Police,

was first called to the stand.

Briggs-You selemaly affirm that you will firmly and truly answer all questions put to v

the matter before this Committee.
WITNESS-I won't swear that. I will take this affirmation: I do solemnly, s'ncerely and truly declare and affirm that the evidence that I shall give before this Committee, in the matter referred to them for invoctigation, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and

nothing but the truth.

Briggs-That is satisfactory. You do honestly and truly declare and affirm that you will auswer all ques-

WITNESS-No Sir, I will not take such an oath; I have written out a form, if you choose to take it. That is the proper and legal affirmation.

BRIGGS-[After reading it over]-Well, I don't see but very little difference. You do honestly and truly affirm [looks at the paper again] that the evidence you shall give in relation to the matter [another long pause] referred to this Committee for investigation shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the

truth. WITNESS-I do.

BRIGGS-So help you God!
WITNESS-Now, Sir, I have prepared a statement which I intend to present

Tucker-We have asked no questions yet.

Witness-Well, if I cannot read I can state it

verbally, in answer to a question.

Brings-What position do you hold before the Po ice Department? WITNESS-In answer, I state that I consider

Lieut. McCass, of the Ninoteenth Ward Police, was then esiled.

Butous—You do honertly and truly—[pauses until he is prompted]—you will honestly and truly answer all such questions as may be put to you relative to the Police Department and the matter now pending before this Committee.

WITNESS—No, Sir, can't swear that; I will take the other cath.

Butous—[Goes out again. After a while, he returns.]—There is a good deal of quibbling about this way of administering the oath. Everything has been dene requierly, and that oath I shall oblige you to take, Sir. If does not make any difference. Do you refuse to take that oath?

WITNESS—Yes, Sir; I will take the other oath that the evidence I will give will be true.

Butous—Same thing—amounts to the same thing.
[Applause.] I have given way long enough to please witnesses. I think now that I shall act a little on my own judgment. myrelf insulted by the resolutions of the Board of Aiderman, and the conduct of the Chairman of this Committee. For these reasons I repose myself on my legal rights, and denying that either the Committee

legal rights, and denying that either the Committee or the Board of Aldermen have any power to require me to testify in reference to the subject matter of the instruction, under which the Committee acts, I decline to answer any question in relation thereto.

I have held mycelf ready, and would have been pleased to give the fullest statement of all my proceedings, if those who desired it, had decorously requested the information, but having refused me common courtesy, I shall require them to show they have some power to demand it.

mon courtesy, I shall require them to show they have some power to demand it.

BRIGGS—Then you refuse to answer all questions?
WITKESS—I refuse to answer any questions put to me by this Committee.

BRIGGS—Well, Sir, then we shall have to proceed

legally against you. Witness-That's right, Sir.

WITNESS—That's right, Sir.

BRIGGS—How muck is your salary? [Silence.]
You positively refuse to answer any questions?

WITNESS—I positively refuse to answer any ques-

[Briggs spoke to the clerk and the clerk went out. Briggs spoke to the clerk and the clerk went out.

Briggs—This certainly would be a nice state of
things if we have not a right to overhaul the affairs of
our City. We'll see to that.

[Clerk returned and whispered to Briggs]
Briggs—You refuse to give any information at to
your position in the Police Department.

ss—I refuse to answer any questions.

—What salary do you get? Do you refuse

witness-O, there is no use in my repeating it over.

Brioos—Do you get any compensation over and above your salary? [Long pause.] Have you paid seco to \$1,000 surplus from the dog-pound since the last neeting of this Committee? Wirszes—Have the Committee done with me? Brioos—No. Sir. I want to know why you have retained this money so long. [Sincee.] You refuse to answer these questions do you? [Stephen H. Branch, of Alligator memory, sat at the left of Brigge, and from time to time made suggestions.]

Committee to answer these questions. Do you re-use to answer?

WITNESS—I have given my answer, Sir.

Briggs—We'il attend to you, Sir.

WITNESS—All right, Sir.

Briggs—To merrow. You may withdraw at

present.
[Witness did not withdraw.]
Bureos-If you please, you will withdraw at
present.
[Witness did not withdraw at

WITHERS—If the room is cleared I will withdraw.
I have as good right to be here as any body.
BRIGGS—I believe we have decided no evidence shall remain here—none but spectators and reporters. [In an under tone)—I ought to have been prepared for this to-day. Never mind; there's another day a coming.

BRANCH—[Setto voce]—Clear the room now.
BRIGGS—Are there any witnesses in the room—any

Brisos—Are there any winnesses in the room now.

Brisos—Are there any winnesses in the room—any subpound here to day? [Aside]—We had better cleer out the room; that's the amount of it.

[The winness roll was called.]

Brisos—Gentlemen, we shall require all the witnesses to retire to the other room, if you please. Mr. Mackellar, we consider you a witness, and we ask you to retire.

you to re ire.
Witness-Well, Sir, I am perfectly willing to re

Witness-Well, Sir, I am perfectly willing to retire, on condition that that Committee do not bring up
things is relation to my character. That I have a
constitutional right to insist upon, and that I shall insist upon. I cannot be debarred from my rights,
simply because I hold an office, by any Committee of
the Common Council, or any other body.

Bricos-We cannot tell what questions may be
asked. It is necless to be disturbed. I think you
have no such right here. I think that I have power
to commit you.

Tucker-All that I understand the [Committee to

TECKER—All that I undersand the Committee to say is, they desire you, as a gentleman, to withdraw. Witness—You, as a gentleman, understand that my character has been asserted most wantonly. I new claim the right as a citizen. If you desire me to withdraw under those circumstances I will do so.

TUCKER—Certainly, we desire you to withdraw.

Witness withdraw.
EDWARD HUESTIS, Policeman of the Third Ward,
was tken questioned very generally and quite particularly with reference to a house in Greenwich-st.,
but nothing of interest was elected from him.

but nething of interest was elicited from him.

MILTON SWATZE, of the Ninth Ward Police, sworn:
BRIGGS—Had you ever orders of your Captain to
look after a certain house in Greenwich-st.?

WITNESS—No, Sir.
BRIGGS—Did you ever hear of the house of Madame
Restell in that Ward?

WITNESS—Yer, Sir.
BRIGGS—Do you know of any officer in your Statior-House that ever watched that house to get certain names.

MITNESS—I know of only one that I can recollect.
BRIGGS—Do you know of one?
WITNESS—One, I think, Sir, that is still in the De-

belp you God.

BRIGGS - What's your name?

WITNESS - I decline answering any question put to

perfectly understood.

Briggs-Have you been posted by Mr. MacKellar

Brigs went out, and witness took a huge quid of

x-Tim. Tim. when they ask you que

don't say you won't answer, but keep mum.

[Briggs went out: went into the other Committee room: Wakeman and Ely happened to be there; had a talk about the way to commit witnesses, and Wakeman expounded the method of proceedure in such

Baroos [returning]-I will attend to your case to

morrow morning.
Witness-Thank you; thank you; very much

obliged to you.

Bittoss—You have been regularly subpensed?
[No answer] Well, we'll apply to the Court of Commen Pias, and preced regutally with you.

[Briggs seat the Clerk for the next witness. He

res not there.]
BRIGGS—Well, we'll have a little time; we want a
out of a let up.
HERBICK—If they sin't going to have any more

Herrick—If they aim t going to give a little light on the subject. In fact, we have got to apply to the Supreme Court or Common Pieas to commit these men, which will be attended to to-morrow. We have no

power to commit them.
Lieut. McCann, of the Ninoteenth Ward Police,

Wilness-If you will put the proper oath-

WITSES-If you will put the proper oath—
BRIGGS-Do you refuse to answer the question?
WITSES-I have not taken any oath yet; I ain't
going to answer any question before I take the oath.
I will take the legal oath, and no other.
BRIGGS-Let me have that book, [the Bible.] O,
I ve siven way long spough; it's no use to give may

BRIGGS—Let me have that book, the Bible J. U. given way long enough; it's no use to give way any longer. Now I'm going to work legally and correctly, ahem! [Looking around with an air of conscious supremacy, and stroking his whiskers like the Olympian, while witness took another "chaw" of fobacco, and then the book. Briggs then repeated his

form of the eath]

WITNESS—I ratuse to swear to that eath. I will
take the other eath, that the evidence I shall give to
this Committee will be the truth, the whole truth, and
nothing but the iruth.

BRIGGS—How long have you been on the Police?

BRIANCH—Ha is not sworn yet.

RINGS - How is not sworn yet.

REANCH - He is not sworn yet.

Witness reads his form of the oath-i

sent. VITNESS—If the room is cleared I will withdraw.

CLERK—Let's see that.

Butoes—Let's see that.
[Witness tore off a portion, so the', he might identi[Witness tore off a portion, so the', he might identi[witness tore off a portion, and handed it over. It
is as acministered to him.]

Butoes—What's your name?

WITNESS—I don't consider 'fast you have any right

to sek me that question, or any other; I refuse to au-

BRIGGS—How long have you been on the Police?

[Witness busied himself in the expecto: ation of a coreiderable quantity of superfluous tobacco juice.]

BRIGGS—How long have you been in the Police Department? Do you refuse to answer that?

[Witness continues in the same line of business.]

BRIGGS—What country are you a native of? Do you refuse to snewer?

[Cheericaline continued most imparing habity.]

Tobacco juice continued most imperturbably I Bricos—Well, I've heared tell of these Know Nothine, but I think we've got among them to-day. A hee-em. Have you ever been in prison in this or any other country! [Same narrotic subject continued]

A.b. e.e.m. Have you ever been in price and one of not other country? [Same narrotic subject continued]

Bincos—What Ward are you attached to? Perfect Know Nothin. Well, I think it's time that these Know Nothin Societies were rooted up if they're composed of such men. If you don't intend to enswer any questions. Sir, you can withdraw. We'll have you committed to morrow, in legal form.

Wilness—All ready: you can find me when you want ne; that's time enough to get ball, any way.

Bincos—Don't know whether this is a ballable offers or not; rather doubtful, in my opinion.

Bincos—We've got some affedavits here, which will be in order now. The Secretary will read them. The afflavit of Simon J. Wy oxof was then read, to the effect that about 1821 or 1822 George Matsell came out to Backing Ridge, in New-Jdrey, and another he would help deponent to feed his father's here, drive up the cows and do chores generally: that George spoks very indistinctly, as though he had a bad cold, calling his own name Ba'sell, and told him what New York boys meant by belly gutters, and from their general conversation he is quite sura that George was English; he spoke an Eugliah dialect, and told about inlogs that took olace in Manebater, which he pronounced Banchester.

Louisa Baker's affidavit was also read. She deposes that she lived at No. 378 Grand-st, and intended to remove to No. 139 Clinton st, on the lat sert any alswer, you insert a falsehood.

It had been ascribing to witness, when silent, the words,

"I refuse to ansare."]

BRIGGS.—There are legal and regular questions.

WITNESS.—They are not, Sir, and I am not to be insuited here or any where

[Further consultation]

BRIGGS.—Will you answer any of these questions?

WITNESS.—I have told you, Sw. that I would answer no questions of this Committee.

BRIGGS.—I command you, Sir, in the name of this Committee to answer these questions. Do you refuse to answer?

lied, and told about things that took place in Manehester, which he pronounced Bacchester.

Louisa Baker's afficiavit was also read. She deposes that she lived at No. 378 Grand-st., and intended to remove to No. 139 Clinton st. on the 1st of May, that 32 years ago she went to learn the tellor's trade of George Mattsell, whose chief business fwas to mend and turn old coats; that she stild a year, and learned that business: that once in a while be would have a vest or a pair of pan'a coats in make; that she, who is now Mrs. Harriet Dusenbury, was leaving at the same time, and dion't tell deponent that she was going to a party once with George until afterward, whereat depoent on the stell deponent that she was going to a party once with George until afterward, whereat depoent that she was going to a party once with George until afterward, whereat depoent that she was going to a party once with George until afterward, whereat depoent that she was a first used to him the trade of the title English girl, used to jump with them; that she remembers, also, James Henry Abdeel Colombie Matteil, who mar had been to all the relief the little English girl, used to jump with them; that she remembers, also, James Henry Abdeel Colombie Matteil, who mar had been to all the rylakes boy, because born in the United States; and that she always understood that all the children were born in England except James Henry Abdeel Colombia Matseil aforesaid; that they had English pronunciation, and George bad very respect more like an English boy than any of his brothers; that he was a manghty boy, and often made his mother cry; that she was to make old coked in every respect more like an English boy than any of his brothers; that he was a manghty boy, and often made his mother cry; that she was to see Mrr. Matseil, and came way because she was getting George's wedding dinter; and depoent and her husband are Bap lists—her husband ten years a descon.

Harriet Dusenberry, (whose maiden name was Harriet Johnson) tow reciding at No 238 Monroest,

these nemorable words: "Matsell, George, tallor,
"No. 556 Breadway."
After this important fact had been sworn to, Mr.
Pincksey, of the Controller's Office, was called, and
testified that be was a book-keeper, and that he received the vouchers for money paid into the City
Theseury.
Briggs—Have you received any vouchers for
money paid from the Dog Pound?
Withers—Yes, Sr; I have received the vouchers
for money paid in on account of the redemption of
dogs.

Gogs.

Butcos—To what amount?

WITNESS—Well, there was about \$600 paid in within a week or ten days; that is a matter which is not

Witness—One, I think, Sir, that is still in the Department
BRIGGS—Did you ever hear that be got any particular names of leading men in this City who went there?
Witness—No, Sir.
BRIGGS—Have you ever heard any talk in your Station-House respecting that place in particular?
Witness—I heard them talk about people visiting there, and se forth; no names mentioned.
The next witness was brought in. He took the Bible in his band.
BRIGGS—Y(u will honestly and truly answer all such questions.
Witness (throwing down the book)—I will take this oath: I will solembly sweer that the evidence I will give will be the t uth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God.
BRIGGS—You solemly swear that the evidence you will give shall be the truth and the whole truth, so help you God.

often pais in.

Banass—There vouchers show that this money comes from the Police Office!

Withers—Yes, Sir, the vouchers were received from George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, I think. We always give the Chief credit.

Banass—Have you ever received any money better.!

WITNESS-Yes. Sir; there's been credit given zev-

WITNESS—Yes Sir; there's been credit given several times, I thick.

BRIGGS—How long before this?

WITNESS—Well, I thick it is about a year ago.

BRIGGS—Is that morey paid in as money due from last season, or reason before?

WITNESS—Well, the last voucher I noticed is the balance for the redemption of dogs for 1853—some \$40, I thick—and the restfor 1854.

BRIGGS—Have you ever noticed any conveyance of property sold for taxes, bought in by Matsell or any of the Police Department?

WITNESS—I have; I have drawn them up myself. I was Redemption Clerk in the Controller's Office from 1847 to 1853, and had the charge of the sales for taxes.

BRIGGS-When has this happened; at various

Witness—Well, the first sale that came under my supervision was in December, 1849; the next in December, 1850.

Another file of Longworth's Directory in a different style of binding, was then brought in and put on the stand, and the the material fact elicited on the pravious examination was substantiated most satisfactorile.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet at the call

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board held a stated meeting at the office in Authory st., yesterday afternoon. President VER-PLANCE in the Chair, and Messra Crabtree, Kennedy, Carrigan, Purdy, Schwab, and Kelley, present. A communication was received from the Mayor, in

closing a complaint from officer Lemler, of the Immi grent Squad, setting forth that the ship Confederation had landed her passengers on the Eric Railroad Dock, in violation of the law. Also, that the said Lamler, in violation of the law. Also, that the said Lemler, on visiting the office of the Commissioners, entered into conversation with Mr. Casselly, when that gentleman told him he considered that the Commissioners had the power to prosecute or not in such cause that if the act was beneficial to the immigrant they would not if it was injurious the parties would be prosecuted, for he (Casselly) believed that the Legislature conferred such discretionary power upon the Commissioners. missioners.
. KESNEDT said this communication was not the

Mr. KENNEDT said this communication was not the original one sent to the Mayor by Semier. The letter shich be had seen was a most insolent epistic, concled in very offensive language. The Mayor at his (Kennedy's) suggestion, said it back to Lemier, with as order to expunge the insolent portion of his communication, and he supposed this was the amended scorned. was suggested that the matter be investigated;

It was suggested that the matter be investigated; and, after some discussion—during which Mr. Purdy said he was opposed to taking any notice of the letter—it was resolved to rear the communication for investigation to Mesers. Keily and Kennedy. It appears that Mr. Ginstay Schwab, one of the Commissioners, was present when the conversation took place, and it was stated that his view of the matter materially afters the complexion of the case.

Mr. Cannicas subsequently said this ship the Commissioners had been on the look out for, as she brought 400 Communal passengers from Havre. The number of them already thrown upon the Commissioners renders the ship liable to the amount of \$5,000, and there will probably be more yet. The matter of landing at an illegal dock is also in the bands of the Connsel of the Board.

Mr. Pyanot moved that the Report of the Commissioner Mayer Wood's suggestions for checking frauds upon limnigrants, he acted upon.

Mr. Krinkar hoped it would not be acted upon at that meeting. He had seen the Mayor, when that officer said the Report, as he had read it in the papers, reflected upon tim, and convinced him that there were members in the Board who entertained bestile feelings toward him, and he should not attend the meetings any more. The speaker said he informed him of his mistake, and endeavored to dissurable him from his resolution. The Mayor replied with simplants, I san a man of my word.

Mr. Poant and the Report was in accordance with

him of his mistake, and a decrease with mphasis, I am a man of my word.

Mr. PURDY said the Report was in accordance with his views, and he did not entertain any such feelings toward the Mayor. He hoped the Beard would remember what was due to themselves; they had notified the Mayor to attribute and he had taken no notice of it. He was in favor of adopting the Report at

Mr. KELLY thought the Mayor would do better to

attend the meetings of the Board a little oftener; he had only shown himself there once since he came into office. He disclaimed any such hostile feelings, and believed the other members of the Board did a of eu-

Mr. Carrioan moved to lay over for a week, and send a copy of the Report to the Mayor, which we's acopted.

Mr. Carrigoan moved to lay over for a week, and send a copy of the Report to the Mayor, which was acopted.

A communication was received from Mr. Fagin, setting forth that the number of persons employed at the Labor Exchange for the first 13 weeks of 1835 were 4,162; for the same period last year, 2,494. The report states that a ving to the kindines of the Editors of The Tritune in publishing several arideles calling public attention to the Exchange, so many letters of inquiry were received from the West that the Superintendent was compelled to capley an extra clerk to answer them. Up to the loth of Feb. no money was received toward paying the forwarding expenses of the laborers; but since that these, sums from \$110 \$120 have been received from those correspondents—amounting in all to \$1,584 of. The laborers sent have in the main reached the parties who sent money for their passage. In a few cases they failed to reach their destination. The report states that the cause of failure was not sleave on the Michigan Central Railroad, where a conductor took eleven persons, two of them females, 150 miles out of their way, and refused to carry there back. Some of them stole their passage back on trainatoring great berdships, which has caused one of them to become nearly blind, and another is sick with inflammatory rheumatism. It also appeared on investigation that the neglect of the Conductor was culpable, as he left the luggage of the immigrants at the proper station; and in suswer to the inquiry of the employer, who was waiting for them, he told him that no such persons were on the train.

The Board recolved to prosecute the conductor.

Mr. Guyray Schwaß, having resigned the office of President of the German Seciety, introduced his successor Mr. Rudolph Garrigue, who took his seat.

Mr. Kelly offered a complimentary resolution on the resignation of Mr. Schwaß, having resigned the office of President of the Board for consideration.

The following is a aummary of the Weskly State neat submitted:

Total 29.5

Balance in Bank January 1 BECKIFTS 461,192 46
Aggregate Receipts to April 26 1835 992.738 25
Received since to May 2 26,739 19 - 114.877 74
Total 8478.001028.

Disherements to April 25 215.935 12
Paic Toy Heagital alli for 1814 573 35 - 214.533 47
Overdraft on Mechanics Bank, May 2 438,513 27
The Board acjourned.

BOARD OF TEN GOVERNORS.

The weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms-Henze wes held at Bellevae Hospital, on Tuesday evening. Present, Gova. Townsend, Tiemann, Dra-per, Duke, Smith, Taylor, Herrick and Dugro. A resolution, by Gov. Dugno, to reduce the wages

per, Duke, Smith, Tsylor, Herrick and Dugro.

A resolution, by Gov. Ducno, to reduce the wages of the carpet tere in the employ of the Board, from sixteen to fourteen shiftings per day, was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with instructions to inqure as to the general rate, and with power to fix the wages of the Institution employees.

A motion was made to relistate one of the Depaty Officers, who had been dismissed by the Warden for intemperance. After some discussion, the action of the Varden was concurred in.

The death of Dr. Edward H. Kimball, Assistant Resident Physician of Randall's Island, was accounted, and resolutions expressive of confidence and regret were passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the family of deceased, in Hanover, N. H.

Gev. Dharper offered a resolution that all investigations conducted contrary to a rule of the Board, requiring the same to be pureued upon allidavits setting forth specific charges, be discontinued. The object of this resolution was for the purpose of quashing an investigation new going on to inquire into the character of the women employed at Randall's Island—Gov. Dugro having charged that some of them were lowd women. Gov. Drapper's resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted referring the subject of adding a story more than originally proposed to the new building at Believue Hospital, with expense of same, to the architect of the building and Committee on Repair and Supplies.

The following are the statistics of the various Institutions under the charge of the Governors, for the week ending Saturday, April 28:

tutions under the charge of the Governors, for the week ending Saturday, April 28: Bellevus Hespital.

Alma Rome, Ponitantiary Hospical, (from Ponitacitary), Ponitantiary Hospical, (from Work Home), Ponitacitary Hospical, (from Work Home), Ponitacitary Hospital, (from Alma Home), Work Home, Sin all-Pex Hespital, Bandell's Island,		991 244 13 751 841 245 847 180
Children at nutre in the City. Total Degreese last week Funder remnining April 21 Admitted where	.5	/91
Total. 29 Lischerged 130 Results Preferables 32 Sent to State Prison 16-		517
Tetal. April 28	.5	343

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR-DEALERS. An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn liquor-deal ers was beld at Foynbee & Hopkins's Hotel, in Moners was held at Foynbee & Hopkins's Hotel, in Mon-tague-place, yesterday afternoon, but nothing further was done than the enrolling of new members and re-ceiving the initiation fee of those who had already handed in their names. The Finance Committee, consisting of three members, was increased to five, by the audition of Thomas J. Geraid and J. Schenck, Suydem. The first-named gentleman was appointed Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Fire Department held a stated meeting last even ing, Aldermen Howard, Trowbridge and Baird, pres-

The case of the expelled members of Eengine Company No 47, A. O. Olcock and R. M. Hubbard, was taken up. Mr. M. A. Reed, foreman of the Com-pany, appeared on behalf of No. 47. Mr. Hibbard quoted the by-laws, to show that his expulsion, even quoted the by-laws, to show that his expulsion, even if the charges brought against him were true, was illegal. He was expelled on a recolution, wishout an opportunity to defend himself, on a charge of creating a disturbance in the Company. Mr. Read insisted that the charges against both the men were true; they had used bad language to some of the members; had met in bar rooms to concost schemes against the Company, and had expessed one private proceedings of the Company to persons not members. It was realized to allow the explainess of the two persons named above to lay ever until March returns from the Chief Engineer, which are now before the Council Board, come up for action in the Board of Albertaen.

Caucil Heard, come up for action in the Board of Aldernaen.

Ald Howard said that since Company 17 had been organized, it appeared to him that they had only been acanimous in regard to neglecting fire duty. They ought to be organized as a military Company, to turn out on the Avenues ones a yoar for an aims. The Cemmittee tendwed is report in favor of disbarding Engine Company No. 47.

The petition of Hydrant Co. No. 4, to be organized as a Hose Campany, were under the airvine of the Chief Engineer, reported against.

Mr. Jone S. Brachen, Secretary of the Fire Department, appeared in behalf of the officers of the Board of Representatives, relative to the preparation of a brage for the use of fireman, and the passage of a cryotation ordinance prescribing a pessity far counterfailing the sains, in accordance with the recent act of the Legislature. It was proposed that the Common Council pay for the badges. The respective Committees with meet privately to discuss the matter.

Perest O'Rielly, of Hose Cempany No. 37, on

matter.

Perus O'Rielly, of Hose Cempany No. 37, on the complaint of the Foreman, admitted that he had been a fireman when not a cirizen. He was naturalized a year and nine months since, but served for over three years before that as a freman, and had got his discharge certificate recently, having served his time cut. The complainant admitted that the detendant had done goof, duty as a fireman. The Committee decided to cancel the certificate, and allow only one year and nine months service.

This decision is not sound. The law will support

O Rielly in retaining his discharge certificate and the enjoyment of its privileges.

A complaint of Engine Company No. 48 against Engine Company No. 10, for assault on the 22d April, was taken up. John C. Mayers, Foreman of No. 48 and James Mooney, of Engine Company No. 10, appeared in behalf of their respective companies. From the statements of such party, it appears that the two companies are frequently fighting together. Both were ordered to produce their roll-books at the next meeting.

A flowing the companies are frequently fighting together.

DEDICATION OF A BAPTIST CHAPEL. The new chapel of the Atlantic at. Baptist Church, it wasted between Powers-et., and Fourth-av., Brook lyn, was dedicated just evening before a large congregation. The opening prayer was made by the Kev. Or. Hooge, of the Washington av. Baptist Church. The dedicatory sermon was preashed by the Rev. M. G. Honge, pastor of the congregation, who took for his text the 4th verse of the 27th chapter of Pasins. An address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Taylan, of Strong place Baptist Church. The chapel is built of brick, modern style of architecture, 24 feet front by 84 feet deep, and 30 feet high. The first floor is and as the audience room for the precent, and will seat about 300 persons. The second fivor is divided into three apartments, one to be used by the Sabbath School, one by the Infant Class, and the other as the Pastor's Stadio. The building cost 24 000, not including the price of the lot, and will be compregation are susbled to erect a rew church on the lots adjoining, five of which have been parchased for the purpose. lyn, was dedicated last evening before a large com-

THE LATE RIOT IN MISSOURI.

We have received The Industrial Luminary of April 6, containing an article on the late election in Karsas, which we suppose to have provoked the mob

April 6, containing an article on the late election in Karses, which we suppose to have provoked the mob of Parkville to distroy the press and types of that journel. We make the following extract:

No one cognizant of the crowds that were pouring into the Territory just before election-day—from all quarters, from stambonts, in carriages, in wagons, on hirseback, could for a moment doubt that the result would be one elded. But how illegal valos are to be determined, the Governor seems unable to say; for we are informed on good authority, that as soon as all the refarms are made, he will proceed to Washinsten, lay all the facts of the case before the President, ask the opinion of the Attorney General in the matter, and be governed by it, and such instructions as he may otherwise get in his future course. The question that will thus come up for adjustment, is pobably one of the very knotitest kind—as involving a decision for or against either his Northern or Southern friends: he will row have to say whether he will favor a project to Abolitionize (as is charged sgainst the Esstern Aid Societies) Kansas, or countenance action which has for its ulterior object a dissolution of the Union. A horrible dilemma! We have occupied conservative and national ground, promptly opposing the measures and men who have brought on this crisis. Will the President meet it? Surely he cannot longer follow counsels from among Abolitionists and Nullifiers! The country demands that sound, firm, energetic men have the direction of public affairs—who will impress and enforce justice and law. There is virtually no law in Kanse, and no security for life and property, save in the sense of honor and justice cherished by avery true picneer. This may save the country from blood-shed; but the Government is hild up to ridicula and contempt, and its authority disregarded—Jadges of elections have been cisplaced, and othera appointed—the polls have in seme instances been guarded with pistols and bowie knives—and some of those elected are going to the

knowledge of the arctent languages, and of the nigher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and literature, her attainments are extraordinary. There is scarcely a modern language which she does not understand, and she speaks French, German and Italian as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has arcanded the Nile to its remotest cataract. Young, (about the age of the Queen) graceful, femitics, rich and popular, she holds a singularly gentle and persuasive utilisence over all with whom she comes in centract. Her friends and acquaintance are of all clarges and persuasions, but her happiest place is at home, in the center of a very large band of accomplished relatives, and in simple obedience to her admiring parents.

Why, then, should a being so highly pleased with all that should render life bright; innocent, and to a considerable extent useful, forego such palpable and heartfelt attractions? Why quit all this to become—a norse?

heartfelt attractions? Why quit all this to become a norse!

From her infancy she has had a yearning affection for her kind—a sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering and the desolate. The schools and the poor around Les Hurst and Embley first saw and feet her as a visitor, teacher, consoler, expounder. Then she frequented and studied the schools, hespitals, and reformatry institutions of Lordon, Edinburgh, and the Continent. Three years are, when all Europe had a holiday on and after the Great Exhibition, when the highlands of Scotland, the lakes of Switzerland, and all the bright spots of the continent were filled with parties of pleasure, Miss Nightingsle was within the walls of one of the German houses or hospitals for the cure and reformation of the uses or hospitals for the cure and reformation of t

Nightingale was within the walls of one of the German houses or hospitals for the cure and reformation of the lost and infirm. For three long months abe was in delly and nightly attendance, accumulating experience in all the duties and labors of famile ministration. She then returned to be once more the delight of her own happy home.

Meanwhile a cry of distress and for additional comforts beyond those of mere hospital treatment, came home from the East, from our wounded brestren in arms. There instantly arose an enthusiastic desire to answer it. But inexperienced zeal could perform little, and a body of ill-organized norses might do more horn than good. There was a fear lest a noble impulse should fail for the want of a head, a hand, and a heart to direct it. It was then that a field was opened for the winder exercise of Miss Nightingale's sympathics, experience and powers of command and control. But at what cost! At the risk of her own lite—at the pany of separation from all her friends and family, and at the certainty of encountering hardanp, dangers, tolls, and the constantly renewing scenes of human suffering amid all the worst borrors of war. There are few who would not recoil from such realities; but Miss Nightingale's strank not, and at once accepted the request that was made her to form and control the entire nursing establishment for the sick and wonned soldiers in the Leyant. While we write, this deliberate, accasing the holiest of woman's charities to the sick, the dying, and the convaluement.

Suspected Munice in Hillsdale Courty — The Historical (Mich.) Standard says that two men, named Wilkinson and Blackmone, of the Town of Camden, Hillsdale County, were arrested and lodged in jail last week, on a suspicion of committing murder a short fines ago. The circumstances which have as cived suspicion see those: A few weeks ago a stranger came te Edinburgh in that town, where these men raside, inquiring for land, also inquiring for Mr. E. T. Chaster, who resides in another part of the town, and is engaged in selling lands. These men volunteered to pulot the stranger to Mr. C.'s, which is the last that has been seen or heard of him. Wilhirson and Blackmore lay in the woods that night, where they were found in the merning under suspicious circumstances, the lawes on the ground being covered with bleed, and showing evidence of a souf-covered with bleed, and showing evidence of a souf-circumstances. Their ples of defense is that they lay out on a drunk, and got late a fight with themselves.

John Here, the Footrier.—This unfortunate Suspected Murige in Hillsdale County -The

JORN HYDE. THE PUBLICA.—This unfortunate man, sajs The Eldorodo (A.k.) Union, of the 16th uit. was taken through this place in chains, on Thursday last, on his way back to Texas, to expatiate, may be with his life, the many orimes he has committed. There can be but little hope for Hyde. To escape those in whose custody he now is, is next to impossible—an acquittal at the bar of Justice, suterly so. He is an cld, and a desperate sinner. a responsibility of many and grave offenses rests upon him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher is known to him, offenses than which none higher law and a Barkley the man to whom the people of Texas are indexed by the man to whom the people of Texas are indexed for his capture, and a Mr. Young, brother of Levi Welling, for whose murder he was arrested. They de Young, for whose murder he was arrested. They developed the people of the people of the years of the years.

WHO IS MISS NIGHTINGALE? Miss Florence Nightingals is the youngest daughter and presumptive co-helices of Wm. Shore Nightingals, of Embley Park, Hampshire, and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, England. She is, moreover, a young lady of singular endowments, both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and